to reward our industry—ther con-trived to make Spain our enemy when she sught to have been conca-listed, and her friendship callivat-ed—they were guilty of the most abject automission to France, and pa-tiently endured from her every spa-ties of input; and injury, and uti-mately would have united the desti-nately would have united the destinies of this once happy action to those of this equatry, just upon the ever of the everthrow of French power i intshort, they have done at very thing which a set of men can do it their solejobject had been to he ap upon us disgrace, disaster and tuin. From such systemmen, there fore, what are we to hope! Out tuition it must be admitted as perlous, and it is high time for honest men of all parties seriously to con-sider in what way he are to be bro's ont of our difficulties, and again to be made a prespectous and happy people. We must now forcet that we are party men, and must cose the inquiry, what measures are most likely to keep in power those who have so shamefully abused power. It is one thing to consult the interests of a party, and a very diffe rent thing to consult the interests of the nation. We would therefore implore our demogratic brethren to lay aside their party feelings, to for. get Mr. Madison and his interests, and seriously to reflect for them.

selves, upon the best means of ex-

tricating the nation out of its ciff.

culties.

hold

ailed

vhich

fight

long

those

ey do

etend

nume

those

xcuse

of our

ering,

naive.

r, the

erious

iugust

invin-

at un-

it he

afford

hould

if a

n she

the :

n our

o fear in the

btless

e done

dition

, thạn

Hat be

uined. t with

sidera.

4. ho-

של טו

tiunremerce.

trea. people. e been

The first step to be taken in or der to save the nation, is to conclude an armistice. I know that there are numbers among us who would violently oppose this mersure. To all those who are getting rich by the war, and fattening upon the distresses of the land, any such measure would of course be disagreeable. But it is our duty to consult the general good, not the interests of swarms of office-holders. By this measure our citizens will be enabled to stay at home, instead of perferming tours of militia duty; our houses and farms on the seaboard willbe saved from pillage and destruction; and our wives and children permitted to sleep undisturbed. An armitice. moreover, would lead to peace, While nostilities are carried on with varied success, and fresh canses of irritation daily arise, if will be impracticable for ministers, stationed at Gottenburg, to adjust all these points of controversy, and settle definitively the relations of amiy. Now is the propitious mement for making arrangements for the pratection of our seafaring brethren, and but for the war no rational man can doubt that provisions the most satisfactory to all descriptions of people might be obtained.

In the second place, we must abandon the embargo, and other restrictions upon commerce; we must give to our citizens what we our; selves have so long denied iffem, s free trade, and to our sailors ther rights, by permitting them to resume, their employments. Neither the merchant, nor the seaman, withes the government any longer to take such friendship is death, such pro-tection is ruin Trade, free and open trade, will give wealth toerer ry occupation, and again fill the national coffers, and national and vidual prosperity can alone makeus; respectable abroad; or happy at

In addition to this, and more this all this, it is essential that our friends of the democratic party. (such of them as are riendly to the nation and have no views ditinat, from its welfare) should rease to give a blindfolded and implicit support to the measures of administration. They must reflect that perfection is that the lot of man, and therefore no man is to be considered as infallible—that the sels of measurements. in power ought to be freely errui-nized, and if found to be wrong, should be openly condemied that no man is bound to support measures which he conscientionsly believes to be wrong because they are the measures of a particular set of men, and although by condemning these means, the tools of a fadion may chuae to denotince him as an aprapos tate. Freely 10 investigate, & full to condemn, whatever in the conded of our rulers is wrong; is not only be privilege, but the imperious duty of every American freeman and it is because this privilege has been and rendered by so large a portion of our people; and the administration has been assured of their support in every measure which might be adopted, that we have now to deplete the distresses, and ruin of the country

HAD LUCK

aMy Son for is the best fighter in all this town, said old Mr. Burn of Hastford; "But then (said he) the dog is quincky, he always gets beq-

The Democrata are the best states. men and the best parriots in the world's but alse they are unlucky,

they are always unlucky.

AVnatever they strongly opposed, which was finally carried into exe-cation by the federalists, happened to turn out well; but this, was owing to the federalists being larry. Whatever they proposed, and carned by strength of party, surned but ill; and produced nothing but; evil to the country ; bur then this was always ownig to their being unlucky -hot to their want of foresight, ta-

lents or patriolism.

They opposed the adoption of the Constitution, and consequently the Union of the States, for nothing but this could have kept us together this time; they opposed the Funding System, which was the main stay of our national tredit rathey opposed the Proclamation of Neutrality, which was the sole cause of the immense commercial harvest we enjoyed previous to the Berlin decree; they opposed the building of Frigates and Seventy Fours, to which we are now indebted for all that is consolutory to our pride; they opposed the British Treaty, which was so beneficial to us while it lasted, as it was the only thing that enabled us to keep and maintain the blessings of neutrality; and finally, and sum up all in one object, they opposed our good and ever to be revered WASHING. Tox, the saviour and parent of our beloved country. In all these things their opposition failed, and notwithstanding their prophectes to the contrary, the nation was highly benefited by their want of success, as

ed out well. Far be it from me to say they wanted honesty, wisdom or patriotism, in all this opposition to tederal measures. No; it was all owing to their being unlucky. They undoubtedly means wen, but they unfortunately possessed an obliquity of vision which distorted the appearance of all national objects, and repr sented them out of their true situati-

all these works of Federalism turn-

On the other hand, they advocated, and adopted many measures which to them seemed to promise a national millenium; but they have an turned out ill & destructive to the best interest of the country; never theless, this was not owing to their went or foresight but entirely to their being unlucky - so very unluc-

ky.
They advocated discriminating duties, in the trade between us and England and France, so, as to give France ravours which they wished to deny to England. What, said they, shall we treat our ancient friend and benefactor, ny better than we treat our enemies? Shall the nations with whom we have treaties, fare no better than those with whom We have none ? What inducements will nations have hereafter to enter into treaties with us, if we contime this rigid neutrality? In all these arguments, they were merely put the reins of government into the hands of the descendants of PHAE-Ton, who have, like true children of that subline and daring genjus, drove on the downward Car of state

with such velocity, as nearly to set us all in a conflagration.

They began their marrier by a long string of such comforting, fears, cheering promises that even the most celebrated quick doctor the world ever-produced, would have been put to the blush, Beckhowledge himself butdone in the glorious art

of gulling: The ground being thus prepared then followed some of the most sublime experiments ever hatched in the

head of a Philosopher.

First a charming warm Dry Dock
was planned, in which our federal ships were to be stowed away like so many Egyntian mummles fin a cata comb ; but this did not take, as it was discovered it would have a ton-

name of Gun Boats; this was done on the philosophical idea, that as the whole includes all the parts, so the force of all the parts must, be capalito; the force of the whole.

This plan was said to be distant by

economy, and was it Dy excallent in theory, but andrettly deficient to peace tice. The next step was to make a put

The next step was to make a pur-chase of a valuable foreign accritory with all its inhabitants, Frenchmen Allicators, Spaniards, Prairie Dogs, Creoles and Hullalocs. This was an excellent bargain for the Ancient Dominion, as she would reap all the profit from the treation of new states mercial states would pay for it, in the proportion of 160 to 40, or 4 to 1. There was only one unlusky stroke of fortune in this bargain, and that was, they purchased the land df a person who was not the owner, took, a deed of it from him. which upon examination, turned out to be a quit claim instead of a war-

Then came on in quick succession a set of entirely new experiments, such as non-importations, non-intercourses and embargoes, called by philosophers, restrictive energies ; he denominated no doubt from the likeness they bear to the disease in the human body called the tramp. All these were excellent plans and orthy of such great statesmen, but still they were unlucky, for the were found by experience to cramp only ourselves, while the adversary bring out of their reach only laugh ed at us.

At last the grand experiment, to which all the foregoing were but stepping stones, was determined on -I mean that of making a declaration of war for England against us. She had the obstinacy to refuse to do it herselr, and therefore we were as we said, very rejuctancy obliged to do it for her; and with all the philosophical sang froid imaginable, our ruiers declared, "That war ex sts.between the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland and their dependencies, and the United States of America."

This new form for a war maniisto, was kindly communicated to as by the French Emperor in one of CADORE's letters; or which re is entitled to the patent right during the r ign of the new philosophy.

Notwithstanding the excellence of this last and mighty work of our Democratic statesmen, a work which is calculated to astonish the old world, as it combines within itself all kinds of restrictive energies; yet such has been the force of fate or ill luck as we common y say, that at the end of two campaigns our cemocratic rulers and, their project operating like the Irishman's overcharged gun,

"Which, tho' well aim'd at duck or plover, "Bears wide, and kicks the owner over " Nevertheless this is not because they are not good fighters, but they are ike Joe Bull's son, very unlucky. As this is probably the last experiment in the series, and as they have il tailed merely in consequence of the unlucky star that always reigns in the democratic zenith, I am in clined to think the opinion of my neighbour Scriggins has some merit in it, although I can't discover it by the force of reason. He had a fine ship that he employed in the European trade, and although he planted every voyage with the most perfect judgment for twelve years together, yet she was always unlucky; unlucky. The people saw them in nothing turned out as he wished or this light, thought their arguments calculated for; at last she obtained good, displaced the federalists, and the character of an unlucky ship, and heiwas determined to part with her, which with great difficulty, on-account of her character, he effected; he then bought a new ship, and although she was not in appearance a whit better tijan the old one, he constantly and uniformly made good yoyages and became very rich ; since which he has always advised me never to use a ship whose character is that of being unlucky.

> Ir was reported in this city, this morning, that our commissioners had agreed on the outlines of a treaty with Lord Walpole, wherein it is stipulated, that seven years be allowed to settle the question of impressment and citizenship:
> [N. Y. Gazette.]

From the Boston Centinel, donrepseation or the suine. dency to perpetuate lederal bonor. Most readers in this country are The mext experiment was to pro- unacquainted with the magnitude of duce by the force of figure ration the force of the engine which Buo- an infinite number of creeping mud maparte has so long and so successing the control of the firm and with a sting, to fully worked off against Europe in which naturalists, have given the the confederation of the Rhine." This engine having been broken in pieces and its component parts been translerred to the Emperor Francis, the public may wish to form some streate of what one has dost and to there gained.

of which it is composed. The Stares are nearly forty in number 1 some of them Kingdoms exceeding in population all New-England. Fo please the gaid name we have added the names of the (late) Potentates of these States, with the dates of their birth, as it did not materially aug-

Prankfort, &c. [The Cardinal Feath (uncle of Napoleon), is adjunct Prince Primate of the Confederation on, and governs this.]

2. The Kingdom of Bavaria, [Maximilian Joseph. born 1756. Viceroy of Italy married a daughter of this King.1 3 Kingdom of Wurtemberg.— [Frederick, born 1754] His Queen

was the Princess Royal of England. ] 4. Kingdom of Sexupy. [Frederick Augustus, born 1750.] 5. Kingdom of Westphalia. [Je-

rome Napoleon, born 1784.]
6. Grand Dutchy of Baden. [Charles Louis Frederick, born 1786. 7. Grand Dutchy of Hesse-Darm-

stadt. [Louis X. born 1753.] 8. The Grand Dutchy of Berg and Cleves. 9 Grand Dutchy or Wurtzbag. [Ferdinand Joseph Jean, born 1769]

10. Dutchy of Nassau-Usingen. [Frederick Augustus, born 1738.] 11. Principality of Nassau-Weilbourg. [Frederick William, born 1768.

12. Principality of Hohenzollen-Hechingen. [Frederick Octo, born 1751.7 13. Principality of Hohenzollern

Sigmaringen. [Anthony Francis, born 1751.] 14. Principality of Salm-Salm.

[Constantine Alexander, born 1762] 15. Principality of Salm-Kirbourg. [Frederick IV. born 1789.] 16. Principality of Isenbourg-Birstein. [Charles Frederick Louis

Maurice, born 1766.] 17. Dutchy of Aremberg. [Pros-

per Louis, born 1785.]
18. Principality Liechtenstein.

[lean Joseph, born 1760, a celebrated Field. Marshal in the Austrian service.] . 19. Principality of Leyen. [Phi-

lip Francis, born 1766 ] 20. Principality of Size-Gotha .-Augustus, born 1772.

21. Dutchy of Saxe Weimar .-[Charles Augustus, born 1757.]
22. Dutchy of Saxe-Meinungen. Bernand Erich Freund, born 1803.

23. Principality of Saxe-Hildburgnausen. [Frederick, born 1763.] 24. Dutchy of Saxe-Cobourg .-Ernest Frederick, born 1808 ]

25. Principality of Anhalt-Bern-bours. [Alexis Frederick, born 1769.] 26. Principality of Annad Coc

[Augustus Christian, born then.

27. Principality of Anholt-Dessau. Leopold Francis, born 1740.]

28. Principality of Lippe-Schom-burg. [George William, born 1784.] 29. Principality of Lippe-Detnold. [Paul Alexander Leopold, born 1796.] 30. Dutchy of Mecklenburg-

Schwerin. [Frederick Francis, born

31. Dutchy of Meclenburg Stre-litz. [Charles Louis Frederick, born 1741. The queen of England is a princess of this house.] 32. Principality of Reuss-Ebers-

dork. [Henry II. born 1761. A prince of this house was lately killed in

battle.]
33. Principality of Reuss-Gritz.
[Henry XIII. One of this family commands a corps in the Austrian

34. Principality of Reass-Liben-stein. [Henry XXXV. born 1788.] 35. Principality of Reass-Schleiz. [Henry XLII. born 1752.]

26, Principality of Schwartzbourg Roudolstadt, [Frederick, both 1793.] 37. Principality of Schwartzbourg-Sonderhausen. [Charles, born 1760.] JE Principality of Waldeck [Frederick, born 1743.] 39. Principality of Holstein-Olds

enbourg. [Frederick Louis, born

Boston, (Saturday Evening) }

It has been the oxinion among the Mercantile part of our citizens, that the ship Ann. Mexander (archelow this port op Sunday evening last, from Liverpool) brought a mething of importance not yet delosed to the public, which opin it has been prevalent ever since of archal.

The owner of the ship has archold in town he lates that Mr. Adams who to B. G. Beasley, U. S. Do Asoners of war at Mercantile part of our citizens, that

London, and to Samuel Williams, E.q. that peace would speedily take place between this country and Go Britain, as the negotiation were in train; that Meser. Beasley and Wilhams on the express to Liverpool with the same, and directed the Ann Alexander, to proceed to the U. States forthwith one of the passangers in that ship on Thorsday, into a private room and desired him to state to me the exact passage of the ship, and what the information was, on which it was supposed a few individuals, had made, speculations. Without answering my question, be saked me if I had 30,000 dollars to speculate on, that if I had, and would invest it in cotton, tobacco, coffee, or sugar, and almost all kinds of colonial produce, I should make a fortune in twenty days. I then repeated my question. His. answer was, that the ship cleared, and hauled out side of Liverpool, the 24th Decem ber, that the passengers went on board about the 28th, and sailed the same day, and that the information: which it was supposed a few individuals were speculating upon, wal contained in the late letters per said ship, and was not in the newspapers. I then asked him if any thing had transpired from our commissioners that was favourable to a peace. To this question he did not give a direct answer, but equivocated, tried to divert my attention to another subject-and here the conversation ended, without obtaining

From the foregoing it is pretty evident something of a favourable nature had transpired previous to the sailing of the Ann Alexander. Such seems now to be the general opinion here; and that it is suppressed from the public for speculative purposes.

an answer, yes, or no, to the ques-

It is pretty well ascertained that an express was sent to the southward on Sunday night last, before it was generally known that a sup had arrived below—in fact it was not generally known till 9 o'clock on Monday morning.

Dispatches for government per the Ann Alexander, went on in the mail of Wednesday morning last; they may give us the information now a secret to the public.

It has been very currently reported here this day, that an armistice had been concluded between the two countries; but I have not been able to trace it to any source.

No arrivals here this day. Yours, &c.

SAML. TOPLIFF. It is reported, that a brig, with

to the Governor Tompkins, five teer, of New-York, has arrived at Newport—and that the U. States frigate Essex, is off Block Island.

NEW-YORK, FEB. 19. ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT.

Yesterday afternoon the Frigate President, Com. Rodgers, arrived within the Hook, the term of her cruise having expired. By the Active Cutter, from the ship, we learn, that she has passed most of the W India Islands, tay off Charleston 48 will be expeed notwithstanding.

Solonon Groves, Sheriff A.A. C.

Feb. 14, 1814.

3w. by a 74, two frigates and two sloops of war.

Yesterday mo'g. off Long Branch, fell in with a 74 and a frigate, the former having been four hours to the willdward of the President. Cm Rodgers has been out 70 days; fell in with two French frigates, captured three merchant vessels, which were sunk after taking out their cargoes, and has brought in thirty prisoners.

### NOTICE.

The Levy Court of Ann Arundel county will meet at the Co of Annapolis, on Monday the of of Ararch next, for the purpose of sying the levy for ead county for it year 1813.

By bright

By order. S. GREEN, CIL Feb. 21, 1819

Land for Sale.

The poscriber will soll a small farm, about miles from the city of Annapolic and 2 from Baltimore, containing about 460 acres of well timbered land There is in curtivation between twenty and thirty acres of meadow. Any per

and thirty acres of meanow. Any person wishing to purchase, can view the premises, and know the terms, by application to ... IL WOODWARD.

Rebruary 10.

The property of meanow. Any person with the purchase money the subscriber is anthorised to execute a premises, and know the terms, by application to ... IL WOODWARD.

Rebruary 10.

The property of the purchase money the subscriber is anthorised to execute a premise and know the terms, by application to ... IL WOODWARD.

Rebruary 10.

NOTICE.

of the orphane court of By order of the orphane court of Affine Arundel county the subservice, will proched to sell, on Westerday the sixteenth of March next, if fair, if not the next fair day, on a creats of six months; with interest from the day of sale.

The personal estate of the late Ben-nett Darnall, Esq. of Vertland Manor, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture. Stock of every kind, Farma-

Furniture, Stock of every kind, Farming Utensils, a number of Negroes, a mongst whom are some valuable ro Carpanters and Shoemakers a London built Chaript, not much ahused, some Musical Instruments, originally of high price, and a well broke pack of foxhounds

The negroes will be sold in families, and not to be taken out of the state.

The sale will be made at the late dwelling plantation of the deceased, and the

terms more particularly made known on the day of sale.

J. T. Shaaff, Executor Feb. 24, 1814.

#### For Sale.

The subscriber will sell a small tract or parcel of land, adjoining that for-merly the property of Mr. Lancelot Green, and now offered for sale by Mr. Nicholas J. Watkins, containing about two hundred and fifty acres. This land is level, and well calculated for farming or planting, a part of it well timbered, with the advantage of a fine meadow, and apple orchard. This piece of land added to that offered for sale by Mr. Watkins, will make a beautiful little farm of about 400 acres; and is well worth the attention of any person dis-posed to purchase. If the above land be not sold at private sale by the 1st of April, it will on that day be offered at public sale. Terms will be made known on the day of sale, or on application to

the subscriber.

JOSEPH HOWARD. Peb. 24, 1614.

#### NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration D. B. V. on the personal estate of Samuel Green, late of Anne Arundel county. deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased are hereby requested to bring them in, legally proved, and those who are indebted to the same to make immediate payment, more capecially those who are indebted for postage on letters, &c.

\*\*Fichard H. Harwood, Admr. D. B. N.

Feb. 24, 1814.

Farmers Bank OF MARYLAND. ANNAPOLIS, February 16, 1814.

The president and directors of this institution request a general meeting of the stockholders, at the Bunking House, on Wednesday the 20th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M. to take into ration a late law of the General Assert-bly of Maryland, providing for the exension of bankcharters. By order, Jonathan Pinkney, Coch'r.

## · NOTICE.

All those whom it may concern will please take notice, that I must and shall preced to sell all such roperty as I have taken in execution, ander fieri factor, returnable to the Conty Court in April, or to the Court of Appeals at May Term next, unless the said executions are settled towards the first of March; and all such persons as may, or have already settled with plaintiffs, or their afternies, will please bring me orders to that effect otherwise their property

# Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the chancery out, the subscriber will expose to Public Sile, on Saturday the 5th day of Maryi next, at the residence of Charles Gantt, in Calvert county, A number of valuable negrous mortality said County, he had been suid County.

A number of valuable negroes more paged by said Gantt to John Duvall.—
The rims of sale—Cash, to be paid on the any of sale, or on the ratification threat by the Chancellor; on payment the purchase money the subscriber will convey. Sale to commence at 1

LOUIS GASSAWAY, Trustee.

Chancery Sale

By virtue of a decree of the Chancers Court, the subscriber will expose Court, the aubscriber premises on to Public Sale, on the premises on Tuesday the first day of March next, if fair, if not the next fair day there

after, ALI, that part or parcel of inid, called and known by the name of TREST. containing 107 acres, more or less, ly-ing in Anne-Arundel county, wherean Thomas T. Simmons now resides. Also a number of valuable negroes; mort-gaged by said Simmons to John Muir, deceased. The terms of sale are cash to be paid on the day of sale, or outho ratification thereof by the Chancellar; on payment of the purchase money the